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68. *NETTION CAROLINENSIS*. Green-winged Teal. A late bird was shot in early December, 1903, off Fighting Island, by F. Bryant.

69. *ACCIPITER ATRICAPILLUS*. American Goshawk. J. B. Purdy records a bird shot December 24, near Plymouth. (Bull. Mich. Ornith. Club, II, 38.)

70. *CERLYLE ALYCON*. Belted Kingfisher. Chas. Freiburger records one January 14, 1903, at the Detroit Water Works. (Bull. Mich. Ornith. Club, IV, 28.)

71. *PINICOLA ENUCLEATOR LEUCURA*. Canadian Pine Grosbeak. The first birds of this species were recorded in Wayne county, on November 9, 1903, when two birds were shot near Detroit and sent in to L. J. Eppinger. Jas. B. Purdy writes me that he shot one December 9th near Plymouth. On March 6, 1904, I met with two near Palmer Park, north of Detroit.

SOME BARN SWALLOW NESTS.

BY CHRESWELL J. HUNT.

The Barn Swallows shape and vary their clay nests according to the site selected for them. The most common form seems to be that placed on the side of a beam, in which case the nest is usually in the form of a reversed half cone—the top being a half circle while the base is pointed. I also have a nest which was built where a lath projected two inches from the base of the beam. In this case the birds used this lath end for a foundation and built the nest above it. This nest is in the usual shape, the top being a half circle, but the bottom, where it rested upon the lath, is flat instead of pointed. Another nest I have seen was placed in a corner where two boards came together at right angles. It had the usual pointed base but was exceptionally long.

I have had a pair of Barn Swallows under observation for the past four summers. Their nests were built under the barn-yard roof. They first built the nest, above referred to, placed upon the lath. They used this nest for two seasons when I removed it and sawed off the protruding lath. The next year they built a nest upon the beam right beside the

spot where the old one had been. This nest was of the usual pointed shape. Both of these nests were lined with straw—no feathers being used.

This summer (1904) what I believe to be the same pair of birds built a nest on top of a strip of wood about five inches wide. This nest is shaped almost like a Phœbe's, being a high circular nest. The centre of this nest was made almost entirely of feathers into which the eggs sank and were almost hidden from view. While the female sat upon the nest laying an egg the male would always be perched upon a near-by stick, apparently on guard.

It is a wonder these birds selected this place for a nesting site as it is just above a door where people are passing every little while all day long. In constructing this nest the birds made themselves just about twice as much work as they would have had building one of the half cone style. As I believe they were successful in rearing all their former broods this new style of nest was hardly built for more protection. Whether it is less arduous for them to build a nest on a solid foundation than to fasten it to the side of a beam I am unable to say. At any rate this circular nest took just about double the material for its construction.

LAWRENCE WARBLER (*Helminthophila lawrencei*)

BREEDING IN BRONX PARK, NEW YORK CITY.

BY GEORGE E. HIX.

On May 18, Dr. Wm. Wiegman found a typical male Lawrence Warbler (*Helminthophila lawrencei*) mating with a female Blue-winged Warbler (*H. pinus*). At that time they were collecting material but the nest was not found until after the young, six in number, were hatched. I first saw Lawrence on the 11th of June. At that time the young had apparently been hatched a couple of days. On the 17th the nest was empty, but contained fresh excrement. When last seen there was nothing to show whether the young birds would be typi-